The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,650.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R. N. R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873.	Leave Madras	September 1873.
,, Carwar	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Cochin for Narrakal	27	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Alleppy	27	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Gopaulpore	9
,, Colombo	30	,, False Point	10
,, Galle	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Negapatam	Sept. 3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Mangalore, 35 miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hexdenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Aug. 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873.		Sept. 1873.
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Fao	1
,, Guadur	20	,, Koweit	1
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	24	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bahreh	26	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	16
,, Mahamerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cowtos, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

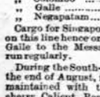
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hexdenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Pipe Mango	26	22	5	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. Baudry & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive rights of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made of Advertising on every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 15th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,927 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta		Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay	
Oct. 2	,,	to Bombay	Nov. 6	,,	to Calcutta
,, 9	,,	to Calcutta	,, 13	,,	to Bombay
,, 16	,,	to Bombay	,, 23	,,	to Calcutta
,, 23	,,	to Calcutta	,, 27	,,	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	,,	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A Cottage Piano, by Ralph Allison and Sons.

Few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cupboard, Dressing and Washing Tables, Couches, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A English-built Double-seated Brougham.
A ,, Buggy by Macnaughtan and Smith.
A Bay Australian Mare.

(If not previously disposed of)

A Hansom Cab in excellent condition.
A Handsome well-bred Australian Mare.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to be held at the respective premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Waghjee Natha, and Kessowjee Waghjee, the Mortgagors, the following properties on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August 1873, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the town wall, at New Town, in Oonderia Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 2,42 and 2,272, containing by measurement 403 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Oonderia Street, on or towards the west by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Akbar bin Mahomed Jaffer, and on or towards the south by a passage and house of Hajee Nasser Waghjee and Jetha Verria.

Also, all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Khandia or Poorabai Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,538, and in those of Assessment under No. 21, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road called Khandia Street and Poorabai Tank, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Allowooden Tumbowalla, and on or towards the south by a passage of water and house of the said Waghjee Natha.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1873.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Guava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...	Rs. 18 Per Dozen.
Roselle do.	,,	... ,,	18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	... ,,	12 ,,
Mango do.	,,	... ,,	12 ,,
Mild do.	,,	... ,,	12 ,,
Madras do.	,,	... ,,	18 ,,
Cashmere do.	in pints	... ,,	12 ,,
Bengal do.	,,	... ,,	12 ,,
Delicious do.	,,	... ,,	12 ,,
Curry Powder,	in bottles	... ,,	12 ,,
Do. do.	Madras ,,	... ,,	18 ,,
Curry Paste	,,	... ,,	18 ,,
Mulligatawny Paste,	in bottle	... ,,	18 ,,
Mango Fruit	,,	... ,,	12 ,,
Pipe Mango	,,	... ,,	21 ,,
Pine Apple	,,	... ,,	15 each.
Mango Preserves,	in jars	... ,,	10 ,,
Do. Pickle	,,	... ,,	8 ,,
Do. do.	in kegs	... ,,	4 ,,
Do. do.	in bottles	... ,,	9 per Dozen.
Lime do.	,,	... ,,	9 ,,
Cashmere Pickle,	,,	... ,,	12 ,,
Tapp Sance	,,	... ,,	9 ,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles		... ,,	6 ,,

ALSO,

'China Preserves of Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says : "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature ; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says : "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's house-hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merries or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS ; AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CONTRACT for the RIGHT of REMOVING KUNKUR from GOVERNMENT LANDS in the several villages of the SALSETTE and MAHIM TALOOKA, for the year 1873-74, ending 31st July 1874, will be put up to AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, at Tanna, on FRIDAY, the 12th September 1873.

The Conditions of Contract will be made known at time of Sale.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CONTRACT for the RIGHT of REMOVAL of SAND-STONE, MUD KUNKUR, &c., from the SEA SHORE and CREEKS in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate, for the year from 1st November 1873 to 31st October 1874, will be put up to AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on FRIDAY, the 12th September next.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at time of Sale.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ABKAREE FARMS and the LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of EUROPE and FOREIGN LIQUOR, under Act III. of 1852, in the Tanna Collectorate, from 1st November 1873 to 31st July 1874 or 31st October 1874, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September next and the following days, at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at time of Sale, or may be ascertained previously on application at the above-mentioned Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FERRY FARMS in the Tanna Collectorate, from 1st October 1873 to 31st March 1874, under Act II. of 1864, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 9th September 1873, at the Office of the Collector of Tanna.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at time of Sale, or may be ascertained previously on application at the above-mentioned Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 7th August 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover Indian Risks, the question has been submitted by the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, and the following telegram, just received from England, gives his opinion :—

"Dr. Mouat considers Rates quite sufficient for India. Report sent."

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant Endowment Assurances on the Positive System, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

Positive Promissory Notes are given in the same manner as with Positive Life Assurance Policies, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These Endowment Assurances afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wished to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65 he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55, desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents :

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, OF FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

Under the ordinary system of Assurance, the sum assured is represented by a Policy, containing many reservations and covenants, which place the power of disputation in the hands of the Company. The realizable surrender value, if any, is seldom fixed, and in many Offices, after several years' premiums have been paid, it does not amount to an equitable return for the outlay. The Policy is not negotiable, except by assignment. Any irregularity in paying the inflexible premium at stated intervals, from whatever cause, may forfeit the Policy with all sums paid on it.

To remedy these defects, a Life Assurance under the Positive system is represented by a short, simple, indisputable, and negotiable contract—in fact, a Promissory Note, or paid-up Policy payable at death, and bearing on the face of it a *realizable value during life*, from funds held specially in trust by the Official Trustee of Bombay, and receivable by "The Bearer" at three days' sight. There are no covenants to comply with, because each Premium paid purchases such a property outright, subject to no condition or reservation whatever.

These Trust funds cannot be made liable, under any circumstances whatever, for any purpose except to meet Assurance engagements. Under all contingencies "The Assured" in the "Positive" exercises independent control over the Office ; their position being defined as soon as a fair premium is paid, they can at any time retire from it without loss, and nothing can occur to deprive them of any benefit they purchase.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, payment of probate or legacy duty, and all other conditions are abolished ; consequently, Life Assurance is entirely stripped of all those uncertainties and harassing conditions, which have hitherto disgraced it, and in their stead, a safe, convenient, useful, and equitable system is established.

TABLES OF PREMIUMS EMPLOYED.

It has been stated above that The Positive has adopted the National English Life Table as the basis of its Premium calculations, because it is believed to express the value of human life more correctly than any other yet constructed. This Table is produced by the Registrar General's Department, Somerset House, H.M. Census Office, which is devoted to collecting statistics respecting the births and deaths, amongst the population of England and Wales, and therefore possesses better sources of information than could be obtained elsewhere. The Table is employed by the Government as a Standard of Life Value. For this reason, the Directors of The Positive have carried out a selection of Tables of Premiums for the whole world to be calculated on it, believing that in adopting this course they were consulting the permanent stability of the Institution.

In the case of sickness, Life Assurance, when the First Year's Premium has been paid, on a Whole Term Life Policy, the Assured is, under whatever circumstances, entitled to a sick gratuity, equivalent to the Premium he has been paying others. After he has paid a number more, he cannot be discontinued without receiving a still greater sum. He is therefore compelled to continue paying, year after year, never having the power to cease, except on pain of forfeiture.

This hinders parties, whose incomes depend on precarious exertions, from Assuring. They feel themselves unable to loss of income from a variety of causes, and are consequently prevented from resorting to Life Assurance as a means of Family Provision.

MODE OF PAYING PREMIUMS.

"Positive" Life Assurances are paid for by a defined number of annual, half-yearly, or quarterly Premiums, varying from five to thirty years, at the option of the Assured, instead of continuing throughout the whole of life. This is a great improvement on ordinary Life Assurance practice, because it is better to encounter payments in the early, productive period of life, than at an advanced age.

In order to simplify the working of The Positive system, the Tables of Rates have been calculated on the principle of charging a definite number of annual, half-yearly, or quarterly Premiums to suit the convenience of the Assured. As a general rule, the sooner an Assurance is paid for, under The Positive system, the better for the Assured, as if it is made absolute, and all payments cease. For instance, suppose a man at the age of 30 were to assure for Rs. 1,000, and elect to pay his premiums by five annual payments, in five years he would possess a five Premium scrip Notes for Rs. 200 each, making up the Rs. 1,000 assured, having nothing more to pay ; whereas if he elected to pay by 30 annual premiums, he would not get to the same position for 30 years. As a general rule, a man can more clearly see his way five years to come, than thirty : hence the advantage.

"Positive" Life Assurance is so called, because every Premium paid, purchases an absolute, non-forfeitable property, which belongs to the Assured, and which is always available to him.

It is entirely free from the perils of Policy forfeiture under any circumstances whatever. It does not necessitate the continuance of paying Premiums longer than the Assured desires. He can cease doing so at will, and enjoy the same proportionate benefits for each Premium paid, whether few or many.

ADMISSION OF AGE, &c.

No question on this, or any other usual point, can be raised after the issue of the Policy. The Company makes its own conditions before accepting a proposal. When once it has done so, it assumes all responsibility and limits its duties afterwards, to those of receiving premiums, and paying claims as they arise.

FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.

The Company's Policy is free from all restrictions as to right to travel, foreign residence, or other usual limitations. The Assured may travel where he pleases.

Whenever death takes place, the Company is compelled to pay the sum assured ; or, during life, the surrender value, expressed on the face of the Position Note.

Although there is no Government Department *to watch over the action of* Life Offices *in this Country, it is none the less desirable that a* System of Business *should be introduced which presents the* highest Order of Security to the Assured, *as well as* Ease and Attractions *likely to extend* Life Assurance *and cause it to be adopted by the* Thousands of Unassured Lives *in this country. On examination of the "Positive" Prospectus it will be found that such a system is now presented, which is believed to be entitled to public approval and adoption.*

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the ground at Colaba by 10 o'clock punctually.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

LAND RECLAMATION.—he TRIGHT to RECLAIM about (5,000) FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND near HANSOT will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Broach, on the 22nd September, at Noon. For particulars apply to

J. C. WHITWORTH,
Assistant Collector.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.—That as many applications have been received for the POST of ENGINEER to the MUNICIPALITY, the Committee have resolved to make the selection IMMEDIATELY, instead of on the 30th September next, as formerly advertised.

The Committee will accordingly not be able to consider any application received after the 15th instant.

F. J. HADDIS, Secretary.

Delhi, 4th August 1873.

NOTICES.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled or Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Solid Prunella or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 45s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "That the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, Save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons have marvellous aged effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, London, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Love, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST 1873

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	Rs. 1a 10¾d. to 1a. 10 25/32d.	
Credit Bills, do.	1a. 10 13/16d.	
Documents, do.	1a. 10 15/16d.	
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1a. 10¾d.	
Credit do.	1a. 10¾d.	
Documents, do.	1a 10 11/16d.	
Bank Bills, demand	1a. 10¾d.	
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99 11/16d.	
Do. demand	100¼	
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½	
Do. demand	99¾	
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight,	225.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¾ to 11/16
Four & half per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	2a 1½
Bar Silver	59 7/8 to 59¾
Gold Lear	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13½

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY being Cocoanut day business has been almost suspended. The French ship Ville de Bruxelles engaged part cargo for Havre at £3-0-0 per ton.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	802½
10,000	500	106	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	27
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77½	Colaba Land Co	1,475
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	850
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20 21½ 3-10	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
	£20	10 9-16	do. Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	13 10½	do. Ditto	
	£100	1,000	do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
	£18	19 7-8	do. Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all		Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,185
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,285
900	1,000	s	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
480	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all's	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	6,470
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
300	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	290
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	4,700
350	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 p.s	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,460	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co.	925
100	400	350	42½ p.c	Jamsetji Press & G. Co.	700
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
470	,,	,,	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	100 p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
800	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,00	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	410
3,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 2nd August 1873.

Open 1,266¾ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	62,352 0 0
Merchandize	79,953 14 0
Electric Telegraph	544 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.	625 0 0
Total Rs.	1,43,475 7 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles	1,68,014 4 1
Decrease Rs.	24,538 13 1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	India (s)	Henderson	Busserah, July 22.
	Royal Saxon	Williamson	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Massilia (s)	Anderson	Calcutta.
	Orissa (s)	Fentiman	Aden and Suez.
	Biche (s)	Barra	Calcutta.

Ship Peerless, Morris, for Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 2 cases silver glass, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

West Australian, 25 cases gin, John S Elmore & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—7TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 224 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 30 bales gall, Topun Ramdass & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 33 bales jute, Cumrally Jewajee; 50 bales cotton, Woomersey Nursey; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Muthooradass Khetsey.

Dido (s), 32 bales cotton, Coorjee Lodha: 20 bales wool, Jumnadass Cursondass; 200 bales cotton, Dayal Puttonsey.

John Adamson (s), 90 bales cotton, Mudon Coorpal & Co; 100 bales cotton, Narronjee Bhimjee; 150 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Meetha Cassam.

Deccan (s), 9 bales wool, Soonderdass Damoder; 185 bales cotton, Hyderally Cassumjee; 644 bales cotton, W F A Graham & Co; 92 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Khoosal Hurridass; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 41 bales wool, Soonderdass Damoder; 52 bales wool, James Taylor; 100 bales cotton, C. Mowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 50 pieces and 1 bundle E teeth, Remtoola Goolammahomed; 747 pieces E teeth, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 136 pieces E teeth, Vanichund Jaitadass; 212 pieces and 1 bundle E teeth, Adumjee Peerbhoy.

Deccan (s), 18 bales hides, Hasum Noor Mahomed; 12 bales hides, Abdool Russool Abadin; 15 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan (s), 200 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay (s), 8 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co; 10 chests opium, Sreram Dowlutram; 4 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 16½ chests opium, S & D B Futtakia; 7 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 71 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjee; 11½ chests opium, Chunilall Jusraj; 6 chests opium, Abedin Budroodin & Co; 15 chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass; 13 chests opium, Hujarimull Nursingdass; 25 chests opium, Tarachund Sitteram; 16 chests opium Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 10 chests opium, Carimbhoy Ebram; 10 chests opium, Napechund Nowrungroy; 182 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay (s), 24 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 16 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 15 chests opium, Vulubram Hemchund; 41 chests opium, E J Abraham; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 6 chests opium, Benoodiram Balchund; 6 chests opium, Roognathdass Vulubram; 16 chests opium, B and A Hormasjee; 25 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 25 chests opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 17 chests opium, Vanichund Joota.

AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dido (s), 180 bags wheat, Jaliram Busisram; 40 bales cotton, Hurnaron Maneckram; 70 bags sursee seeds, Rajeedass Soorajmull; 45 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan (s), 6 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan (s), 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay (s), 70 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 18 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull; 444 chests opium, N J Abrahim; 6 chests opium, Hurseekdass Chimonram; 6 chests opium, Soorujmull Beldew; 37 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 15 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay (s), 28 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 8 chests opimum, Fuckurchund Calooram.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Bate, Surg., Ben. Med. Dept., from duty, to England.
Lucas, Lieut., 7th N.I., on leave, to Tannah.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 5.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant the Honourable R S Ellis, C B, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St George leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 2nd instant.

On the Report of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the Standards specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr A. F. Cox, Mr G. Stokes	Second or Higher Standard.
Mr J. Thomson	First or Lower Standard.

The unexpired portion of the seven months' leave on medical certificate granted on the 2nd May 1873 to Surgeon Major P. G Fitzgerald, M D, will be considered as cancelled from the 16th June 1875, the date on which he was reported fit for duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their station:—

Mr E C G Thomas, Dist and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, privilege leave for one month in addition to the usual rece s.

Mr T G Clarke, Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, from the 6th instant, under Section 12 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Alexander Cruickshank, Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr Thomas on privilege leave or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for two and a half months.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr Horatio H Shephard, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law at the Presidency College—to take effect from 1st October 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant Colonel A C Phillips, of the Staff Corps, on furlough on private affairs, for one year ten months and four days, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Captain C H. Bruce, of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General 3rd Class, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

Captain T H. Chalon, Cadre 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry on furlough on private affairs, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Captain E. A. Bruce, of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, is granted one month's leave, from the 17th July 1873, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4 30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 8 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to the conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 15	Monday	Oct. 20
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 29	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 24
	7 P.M.		Dec. 1
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	,, 8
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 22
,,	,,	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 11	Tuesday	Nov. 4
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 6	,,	Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18	,,	,,

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

Regular dates. *Supplemental dates.*

Friday, Aug. 29 Friday, Sept. 5

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

9th	Aug. 1873.	*26th	Sept. 1873.
*12th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,
16th	,, ,,	3rd	Oct. 1873.
20th	,, ,,	6th	,, ,,
23rd	,, ,,	*10th	,, ,,
*27th	,, ,,	13th	,, ,,
30th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,
3rd	Sept. 1873.	20th	,, ,,
6th	,, ,,	*24th	,, ,,
*10th	,, ,,	27th	,, ,,
13th	,, ,,	31st	,, ,,
13th	,, ,,	3rd	Nov. 1873.
17th	,, ,,	*7th	,, ,,
22nd	,, ,,	10th	,, ,,
14th	Nov. 1873.		
*17th	,, ,,		
21st	,, ,,		
28th	,, ,,		
1st	Dec. 1873.		
5th	,, ,,		
18th	,, ,,		
12th	,, ,,		
*26th	,, ,,		
19th	,, ,,		
22nd	,, ,,		
29th	,, ,,		

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—August 7th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles MacDonald, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNISTON—July 31st, at Mynpoorie, the wife of J. L. Denniston, C. S., of a daughter.

SCOTT—August 1st, at Darjeeling, the wife of Lieutenant C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery, of a son.

CHURCHILL—August 1st, at Darjeeling, the wife of Dr. G. F. Churchill, of a daughter.

CADELL—August 3rd, at Ulwar, the wife of Captain T. Cadell, V. C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BENTLEY—FITZGERALD—July 30th, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Captain Herbert Bentley, B.S. Lord Canning, to Geraldine Leslie Fitzgerald, eldest daughter of the late Wellington Barry Fitzgerald, Esq., Dublin, Ireland.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

Now that a Port Trust for Bombay has become an accomplished fact, and the Board for working it appointed by Government are earnestly occupied with their onerous duties, His Excellency the Viceroy has considered it expedient to "record some observations" published in the *Gazette of India*, "for the information and guidance of the Bombay Government and of those who will have to work the "Act." The public in general are not taken into council, but as the papers appear in the official *Gazette*, and are thus, we presume, intended to be read and known of all men, we assume our right to deal with these papers in the interests mainly concerned—namely, those of the public,—though in the usual official way in this country these interests are barely referred to. Yet what interests the British Government in this country can have, apart from the public, we are unable to understand. At the outset, we must express our regret at the imperfect character of these papers as they appear in the Official *Gazette*. Only those emanating from the other side of India are made public, and these only in a castrated form. No papers from the Bombay Government are permitted to see the light. Why should this be so, and why should there be such boggling on questions that are essentially of a public character, on which it is important that the public should be informed on every point, and about which there can be no State secrets, to hide in cupboards, or Secretariat pigeon holes? Surely the Government of India, after the publication in March 1872 of the piquant correspondence about the purchase of the Elphinstone property, must be straining at a gnat when it has consigned to its Public Works lumber room, the clever and amusing, though shallow, criticisms of Colonel Kennedy on the well-considered plans that have been put forward for the improvement of the Elphinstone property? As we have said, the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, to which we have been referring, contains nothing from Bombay, though there has evidently been abundance of writing from our Public Works Secretariat, judging from the numerous references made to it. On the other hand, the published correspondence contains all the memoranda made by Colonel Fraser on the Elphinstone property and the plans for the improvement of it, when he was in Bombay last year, (including the valuable memorandum which we printed from the Bombay Chamber Report a short time ago), together with a new and interesting memorandum, dated 23rd September last, in answer to criticisms on his previous letters by the Government of Bombay. Perhaps the most important of the new papers published in the *Gazette of India* Supplement, is a memorandum by Colonel O'Connell, R. E., Officiating Accountant General to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, "on the proposal to construct one or "more steam-ship basins or docks at Bombay," dated 12th May last, which gives a very good summary of the views set forward both by Colonels Fraser and Kennedy, and to which we are entirely indebted for a few extracts from the *Kennedy* portion of the correspondence, which bears the well-known stamp which we in Bombay are accustomed to look for from that officer when he has the opportunity of criticising, in his official capacity, the work of men of vastly larger knowledge and professional experience than himself.

With our readers be surprised to learn that the man who is responsible above all others, except the late Governor of Bombay in Council, for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and who so cleverly *did* the Government of India on certain points connected with the Elphinstone purchase, is, now that we have it, not the least anxious to see the schemes proposed for the improvement of that property carried out! On the contrary, his opinion is,—now that we have got the *white elephant*, which he was a leading hand in procuring for us,—that we ought to rest contented with the burden of it on our back, without doing anything to improve it. We are not in straits financially, he coolly states, and we can get on very comfortably if we would only set about abolishing Mr. Ormiston and his basin schemes! Lest our readers should suppose we are joking, we must give Colonel Kennedy's own words as they are quoted by Colonel O'Connell in his memorandum, that they may judge for themselves. The passage we refer to is stated to be from a memorandum written by Colonel Kennedy, under date 22nd July 1872, and is as follows:—

"In the meantime, I would observe that *financially speaking we are put to no straits*; "the income from the Government bunders *is* "*already sufficient to cover liabilities*; and if Government would but take steps to organise "an efficient management in the way of a Port "Trust, the present income could, I am sure, be "considerably developed. *There are new sources* "*of revenue that might be increased, and charges* "*that might be diminished: the large capital* "*establishment, for instance, now doing absolutely* "*nothing, and for which there will be nothing to* "*do if the basins are not undertaken.*" The italics in the above extract are ours; the passage is cram full of inaccuracies, and we do not hesitate to say that it is altogether discreditable to the writer. The "large capital establishment," referred to in terms so insulting, is of course the establishment of Mr. Ormiston: we cannot tell what the extent of it is, for we do not profess to know much about it, and, moreover, we are not called upon to defend either Mr. Ormiston or his establishment, for he would thank no one to interfere in a matter which he is so thoroughly competent to dispose of himself. But the public have an interest in this business, and we feel confident that, in reference to the assertion that the "capital establishment" is "now doing abolutely nothing," the general opinion is, that there is more useful good work done in Mr. Ormiston's office in a month, than in Colonel Kennedy's in six. Was it Colonel Kennedy or Mr. Ormiston who, within the last twelve or eighteen months, produced the valuable plans, maps, and estimates of all sorts that have been submitted to the Government of Bombay and to the Government of India, to which there are so many references in the papers before us, that one is sick and tired reading about them, when all thus far, has been without the slightest result? No; in this matter Mr. Ormiston is the fertile producer, Colonel Kennedy the barren critic, crying naught, naught, but never making a suggestion that comes to anything. If the basins are not to be undertaken, why did Colonel Kennedy advise the purchase of the property? Government at all events never intended that the Elphinstone property should be left in an incomplete state, or that new charges should be placed upon the trade of the port without rendering service for it. Still that is our position at present, and it will continue to be so till the basin question is grappled with in right earnest. Colonel Kennedy wrote a year ago to the effect that "the "income from the Government bunders is "already sufficient to cover liabilities:" if this was true in July 1872, it was not so in July 1873, for there is now a deficit, and we daresay that the Port Trust Board would be very glad if he would show them "the sources of "revenue that might be increased:" we fear they would have difficulty in making bricks with the straw Colonel Kennedy would provide!

Colonel O'Connell, in his memorandum, quotes from a letter of the Government of India, under date 2nd December 1872, the following passage referring to an important change in Mr. Ormiston's plans connected with his basin schemes, which we can only at present mention, but which the public will note with interest:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor "General learns from Sir P. Wodehouse that "Mr. Ormiston has prepared plans and proposals involving a very important change in the "works to be executed for the improvement of "the Elphinstone Estate, which are estimated "to cost, including interest during the cost of "construction, about £950,000. These proposals "will of course require very careful examination "before they are forwarded for the sanction of "the Government of India. But assuming that "Mr. Ormiston's views are declared to be sound, "and that on inquiry there is good reason for "believing that the work, when complete, will "ensure an income sufficient to meet all working "expenses," and so on to other points, we need not now consider.

Whether the Government of Bombay has given Mr. Ormiston's proposals the "very careful examination" which the Government of India say will be required, we have no means of knowing, but we learn from Colonel O'Connell's memorandum, of May last, that it had not then "submitted to the Government of "India its own opinion formed after a careful consideration of Mr Ormiston's amended "plans. All that has yet been received is "a volume of 'estimates for the completion "of the Elphinstone Dock Estate, Bom-"bay.'" In the meantime the worth of the Port Trust Board will be put to the test, as Government has required them to examine and report on this important question, and we need hardly say we wish them a good deliverance. It is premature to speculate on the course likely to be taken by Government, and there is perfect confidence in the integrity and straightforwardness of His Excellency the Governor himself, but it is not pleasant to think of his being influenced in his opinion in any way by a Public Works Secretary in whose engineering knowledge the public have no confidence, and whose only speciality in the memorandum writing that has been going on, in so far as that has been made public, is a line of hostility to whatever Mr. Ormiston proposes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

Mr. Yeaman, an independent candidate, has been elected member for Dundee. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, the Ministerial candidate, was at the bottom of the poll.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

ELEPHANTA CAVES are famous all the world over. It is true that when people visit them, they are generally disappointed; that the sculptures are not found to be so wonderful as they were believed to be; that the whole place is not filled with the gloomy grandeur which mighty architectural works of that description generally possess, and which, for instance, one feels very strongly in the Ellora Caves; but nevertheless I repeat my statement that Elephanta Caves are famous all the world over. Nobody ought to know this better than the local Government or its Public Works Department; and yet at this present moment should an enterprising traveller venture to go to the Caves he will find that there is no accommodation whatever for visitors. A party of ladies and gentlemen went to the Caves last week, and on attempting to take tiffin they could find neither a seat nor a table on the island. People will occasionally visit Elephanta even during the monsoon, in consequence of the above mentioned fame of which I have said the Public Works Department ought to be cognizant, and surely some accommodation ought always to be at hand for them. As there is quite as much rainy weather in Bombay as there is in Elephanta, it does not seem very wise to send every stick of furniture on the island to Bombay when the monsoon commences. Speaking of wisdom in connection with the Public Works Department's care of the Caves, I may mention that I have been told that some time ago there used to be in the main Cave an old, ricketty, rough, deal table, which would have been dear at a rupee; but one fine day a bunder boat was hired to go from Bombay to Ghorpoorie to carry off the table, and I have no doubt that with boat hire, cooly hire, and official correspondence, that table proved a very dear article to the public.

WITHIN the past year a great change has come over the Bombay bar. A number of the older men have disappeared, and the majority of the barristers who fill their places are very young. This is doubtless a misfortune to suitors as well as to Government: the former cannot expect their cases to be treated very elaborately by men new to this country; and when a vacancy occurs on the Bench Government is necessarily left with a small circle of eligible men to choose among. I have heard some surprise expressed because Mr. Marriott has been made a Judge; but under the circumstances, I think that his appointment to succeed Mr. Justice Bayley is the most judicious course which the local Government could have taken. In my humble opinion Mr. Marriott is not so brilliant (if I may use so big an expression) as one or two of his junior competitors, but he has the advantage over them of being a few years older; and a certain amount of age is of course one of the necessary ingredients of an appearance of dignity on the Bench. Moreover, he is a steady worker, and thoroughly conscientious, and on the Bench he may make a better show with these talents than he could have done at the bar. Who else could have been chosen? Although Mr. Anstey possesses more of the knowledge and acumen requisite for a judge than any other barrister at the Bombay bar, his unfortunate manner prevents him from being offered that dignity. Mr. Scoble is undoubtedly an able gentleman, and I suppose that the reason why he and not Mr. Marriott is the new Judge is, not that Government did not offer him the post, but because he declined the honour, his private practice and position as Advocate-General rendering him much better off pecuniarily than he could have been by accepting it. Let any one look at the remaining barristers of a certain age and he will see that Government had not many alternatives when electing Mr Marriott.

FOOTBALL has occupied a very important place in the events of the week. Poor old Scotland and her "richt gude freen" Ireland have been compelled to lower their colours to the English flag. True, the Scotchmen and Irishmen made a splendid fight of it, but let me not appear to wish to detract from the honour and glory of the Englishmen, who played with rare strength and skill. I hope I shall live to see a return match between the nationalities. Then there will be sport, I warrant you. The Scotch, roused by defeat to a high degree of determination, are going to practise with might and main in order to overthrow their present victors and to have a noble theme for the lucid intervals of the next St. Andrew's dinner. The Englishmen, on the other hand, intend to keep the honour they have won, and are nothing daunted by the rumour that their antagonists are endeavouring to increase their strength by eating their national floral emblem steeped in whisky. Individually they are confident of beating the Scotch again, and I have heard one gentleman with a blue jersey, another with a red one, and a third little man with a striped one, express themselves so strongly on the point that I could not help looking proudly on them for their spirit. They made me think that the English heroes of old lived again in them. Why, I said to myself, gazing upon the animated features of one of the trio, might this not have been Sir Guy of Warwick but for a mere accident of time and place? And why might not this other noble youth have been Witherington?—he of whom the ancient minstrel of Chevy Chase sang—

"For Witherington my heart was woe
That ever he slain should be;
For when both his legs were hewn in two
Yet he kneel'd and fought on his knee."

I have seen some pretty fellows among the Scotch also, and I do not doubt that if I had heard any of them expressing with particular vehemence their determination to overthrow the English, I would have been led into making as profound reflections from a contemplation of their countenances as I was induced to do by looking at the Englishmen whom I have alluded to.

STROLLING as is my wont through the native town the other day, in search of studies of human nature, a timid-looking coolie pushed a little printed piece of paper into my hand. There was a certain mysterious air about his face which I could not understand until I had read the paper, when I discovered that I had been made the recipient of some profound secrets regarding the physical condition of one or two well-known citizens. Long experience of the world has taught me that a secret is worth nothing to anybody unless he tells it to his acquaintances, and I shall lay before you at once the contents of the document which my benefactor the coolie was generous enough to give me. Here it is:—

"NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that D—jee H—bhoy Horse Doctor has opened a shop of Horse Doctrine &c. on the Pallow Road or Girgam Road No. 66 near Cheera Bazar. Who so ever that have horses of sickness of any nature are requested to call at this shop and he begs to assure at the same time that he has cured many horses of Gentlemen from whom he posses good many testimonials which he is willing to show and they are as follows:—

1 Mr. H. Maxwell for Bursathee 24th June 1864.
2 Mr. E. Lord for Bursathee 14th September 1864.
3 Mr. J. May Somerville 14th September 1864.
4 Mr. M. Rodgie for Bursathee 21st September 1865.
5 Mr. H. Declosett for Rashes 20th July 1865.
6 Mr. H. E. Astley for Bursathee 18th August 1856.
7 Mr. C. J. Mayhew Barister at Law for Bursathee Cough and Khoojley 22nd August 1866.
8 Dr. Ambaram Kavuiram G. G. M. C. for Khoojley 16th November 1871."

I may inform the uninitiated that bursatee is a disease which attacks horses, chiefly near the hoofs, during the monsoon; and that Khoojley is better known as "itch." How Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Lord, or Mr. Mayhew came to have barsatee, or that other nameless thing, will ever be a profound mystery to me, and probably also to everybody but the Parsee Horse Doctor. Yet the facts which I have given here are interesting, as showing what remarkable illnesses great men are liable to as well as people who are insignificant and "ordinary." When Napoleon was the great man he was before Sedan, a nation trembled with anxiety if he was troubled with a corn; and I am got so divested of vulgar curiosity as not to feel an interest in what afflicts men like Mr. Maxwell or Mr. Mayhew. While I am on the subject of itch, a ticklish subject at best, I will tell you a capital joke which the present Chief Justice perpetrated one day when he was in a dangerously jocular mood. A sessions case was about to be proceeded with when one of the jurymen asked his Lordship to excuse him from sitting on the Jury. Sir Michael wished to know his reason, but for a long time the modest juror would not tell him. At last he confessed he had the itch. Whereupon His Lordship "grinned considerably," and, bending over the desk in front of him, whispered to the Clerk of the Court, "Mr. So-and-so, s-c-r-r-atch him out." And the jury man was scratched out accordingly.

I AM deeply agitated in consequence of the information contained in a letter which I have received from a friend. Understand me that I am not agitated because of the praise which the writer of it has been pleased to bestow upon me. Praise tickles the palates of most people, and your Tatler is not constituted differently from anybody else. A number of people will probably shrug themselves here, and accuse me of being very vain. Very well; I admit it; but I must protest that I am travelling in company with a very large crowd—in fact, as Charles Lamb says to the gentleman whom he commands to translate *Stultus sum* and take the meaning of it for his pains, I may affirm that I have "four quarters of the globe on my side, at the very lowest computation." No, Sir, what agitates me is the revelation that some of my friends among the Parsees are "thirsting for my gore." This you will see from the letter itself, which is as follows:—

"I have great respect for you, Mr. Tatler, and it may even be affection. I am therefore anxious to do you a service. All right-thinking men, all who have a regard for their liver, and dislike for the "blues," cannot but hail your arrival in this benighted land as highly auspicious and beneficial. Within a very short time, you managed to make yourself a familiar friend of all such men. You have "introduced" (as a friend of mine would say) "a comic element" into the hum-drum monotony and inane placidity of Bombay life. You have made our Saturday mornings the pleasantest in the week—a fitting preparation for the rest of the succeeding Sabbath. You have set yourself as a teacher with very pleasant ways of teaching. Like Horace you have acquired the gift of "talking us into sense." I am sure your purpose is to instruct, as well as to amuse; to convey a wholesome lesson in a pleasing form. You might well adopt either of these two mottoes from Horace—"*Quid deceat, quid non*," or "*Turpi secernere honestum*." A good satirist is a very wholesome animal and a desideratum in this self-sufficient city. You, Mr. Tatler, are in a fair way to supply this want. I think you mean to make the exposing of foibles and abuses your office. Nothing, surely, more desirable. Nothing, *me udice*, so effectually corrects the whims of dull-headed people; abashes the frivolities of vain people; and levels the self-importance of conceited people, as well-administered ridicule. The Tatler is likely to serve all the purposes above enumerated. I am anxious therefore for your permanency, and herein is the service I wish to render you and for which I expect you to be duly grateful—*garde vous bien, mon ami*. You are threatened with annihilation. As a friend who has a regard for your continued existence I give you this timely warning. There are sundry deluded beings who have taken mortal offence at your chaffing and free criticisms. They are meditating some sanguinary measures against you and the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. They are brooding vengeance. I have heard them, *horresco referens*, say they would chop your head off! Fortunately, they have to trap their hare before they jug him. They are on the look out for you, so just you go with your eyes open and your mouth shut, as you value a whole skin, and have a humane regard for your bones. Some there are, I grieve to say, who would like to horse-whip you, or (what would be safer for them) to get you horse-whipped. Others, more pugilistic, thirst to tap your claret. "*Nigræ cæ, hunc tu Romane, caveto!*" Your safety lies in your want of identity. It is this that so poses these civilly-disposed persons. They don't know whom to thrash; whom to cudgel; whose head to knock off; all that they kindly intend for you, they can't convey to you. They may as well think of smashing the Will-o-the-wisp. In order that you may continue to discharge without let or hindrance, the high functions of your office, take my advice, and be always cloaked in the majesty of mystery. Let your sacred person be unknown, and then those squeamish-minded people, whom every cap fits and every blow hits, may snarl and threaten to their heart's content. Go where you will, in whatever quarter of the globe you may be, you are sure to meet with people who have such tender consciences that there's nothing you say or do but they forthwith conclude it is said or done against them. But never you mind them, go on your way and prosper!

I am thankful that I am not like Mrs. Malaprop's Cerberus "several gentlemen at once." But as even a single gentleman (no matrimonial allusion here) must protect himself, I give notice to all my bloodthirsty friends that I keep a six-barrelled revolver in each pocket, an enormous bludgeon in my hand, and have always several bull-dogs of a most ferocious description trotting at my heels. The bull-dogs have been specially chosen because of their tendency to hyd rophobia.

IN these days rumours of actions at law are numerous, and I may add to the excitement by mentioning that I have heard that no less an individual than "The Rommany Rye" is to be pulled into Court. Who by? What for? When? I hear you ask breathlessly. Take time, and I will tell you all I know about the affair. The football players are the offended persons. Last week "Rommany" said that football in India is a mistake, and, not content with insulting the noble game, made extraordinary personal remarks regarding the players. "Rommany" watched them closely for half-an-hour one night, and came to the conclusion that they "rushed about like mad bulls, wrestled like wrestlers, and kicked like horses;" moreover, and worse and worse, that "they one and all were of a bluish-violet colour—not a healthy red; the features were expressive of overwrought nervous tension, the eyes haggard and staring; a smile or other mark of enjoyment was not only not to be seen, but could not possibly be produced." You may imagine the surprise—I might almost say indignation—which these remarks created among the players. They deny that when they rush they do it like bulls, because these animals as a rule put their heads between their legs when they charge, and no one can allege that any of the football players do that. After a great deal of consideration they have brought themselves to admit that if they did wrestle they would probably do so "like wrestlers;" in this matter, therefore, they are not disposed to dispute with "Rommany." But not so with regard to the charge brought against them of kicking like horses. They say, and I believe with a great deal of truth, that they kick by throwing one or other of their legs forward, while it is a matter of some notoriety that horses generally kick by flinging their legs backward. As to the assertion that the faces of the players after a game are a "bluish-violet colour—not a healthy red," I am assured that it is wholly unfounded. A respectable gentleman named Mr. Talkerjee was appointed to examine the players one by one after the last International game, and his report—(an exceedingly interesting document, containing a complete ethnological and physiological treatise)—totally disproves the charge. Besides this, the players have repeatedly asked among themselves, "Have I any features about me expressive of overwrought nervous tension?" "Do my eyes look haggard and staring?" and such like questions, and the answer invariably has been in the negative. They were afraid, however, that there might be more truth in "Rommany's" assertion about the smiles, but after poking each other in the ribs, getting Mr. Talkerjee to make conundrums, and sundry similar experiments they were greatly relieved to find that they could not only smile but could actually laugh loudly. Perhaps it was no wonder that they laughed, for this was one of Mr. Talkerjee's jokes—"Can any Sahib tell me, how Hardcastle Sahib like a vegetable? Give it up, d'ye? Because he's a scarlet runner"—an allusion obviously to Mr. Hardcastle's jersey. You will thus see, my dear Mr. Editor, that the "Rommany Rye" had no foundation whatever for the series of charges which he brought against the football players, and that there is very probably a great deal of truth in the rumour about the action. In the same article in which "Rommany Rye's" charges occur the writer refers to a "young fellow" who, after being "touched down by exhausted nature lay on his back for five minutes with his chest heaving in a manner painfully suggestive of an overlabouring heart." You as well as the friends of the young fellow will no doubt be glad to learn that he has been examined by a medical gentleman at the Club's expense and declared as sound as a bell. "Rommany" also writes of "every man being his own pony at football," and of golfers "kicking the ball with a stick;" but as scientific investigations are being made into these statements, I cannot say anything about their correctness. I believe, however, that one young fellow who tried to climb upon his own back has become convinced that every man is not his own pony at football.

P. S.—Please see, Mr. Editor, that your P. D. corrects his proofs properly. In the last "Tatler" there was actually a grammatical blunder in the paragraph which referred to the grammar of the *Times of India's* leaders now-a-days, and I am painfully certain that "Rommany" will be down upon me for the mistake—or, in his own words, "wrestling" with me "like a wrestler."

IT is not to be supposed that the Towers of Silence Battle would not create its poets. I am not surprised that it has roused a friend of mine to write an epic after the manner of Eugene Aram. "Victory" is the appropriate title of the first part (which I append), and I am told that the present expression of my friend the poet's face justifies the belief that he is at work upon a second part to be called "the Catastrophe."

PART I.

VICTORY.

'Twas on the fourth of April's month,
A morning hot and still,
When five and fifty "Heerances"
Came marching up the hill.
There were some that walked and some that ran
Like figures on a bill.

Away they came with warlike views
And souls touched up with gin;
To the Silent Towers they came,
And there they bundled in
Fiercely blazed the morning sun
His rays both hot and keen.

Like warriors bold they held the gates
And bravely called the foe on,
Their leaders were a noble pair
And bold as any Trojan.
A pickaxe on each shoulder laid
And in each hand a bludgeon.

Without the Towers there stood the foe,
With Duffy at their head—
Their look was nothing hero-like
But woe-begone and sad.
Their leader he was scarce awake,
Just tumbled out of bed.

From out the gate the Parsees rushed
And shouted as they ran—
A Parsee priest he led the rear,
Great Macka led the Van.
"Atesh and Zurthust" was the cry;
And thus the fight began.

Come, Muse, recount me all who fought
In that almighty fray,
And all who nobly fled—and fell
Upon that glorious day.
When Parsee met his Moslem foe
In battle's dire array.

Around their tent stood Jamal's men
On vengeance fierce intent;
With furious cries of "Allah Acbet"
The atmosphere they rent.
But as the foemen drew in sight
Their valour all was spent.;

The foe advanced—they turned their backs
And down the hill they ran,
Filling the air with howls of fear,
As well such warriors can.
But Duffy in the lurk was left
A melancholy man!

The Parsees smashed his hat in bits,
And tore his coat in twain;
To save his breeches from like fate
He struggled—but in vain.
His pots and pans about his head
Came pattering down like rain.

The foemen fled—and Duffy done,
The Parsees charged the tent;
As Quixote did the way-side mill,
On ruthless carnage bent.
And Duffy to the right about
They very quickly sent.

Upon the *chawls* they fell in force,
Played many prankish tricks;
The battered walls ill-stood the shock,
They smashed the roof with sticks.
And when they had nothing left to fight,
They fought against the bricks.

Thus furiously the battle raged—
It was a famous fight!
The burning ground was heaped with spoils
The trophies of the fight.
Poor Duffy looked from right to left
And then from left to right.

His hat was off, his shirt in shreds,
His beard blew with the breeze;
And though his nether man was sore
And naked to the knees,
He sat him down upon a stone
And made a meal off cheese.

And thus the Parsees won the day
A hard-fought day you see;
And when we come to look at it,
We cannot but agree—
It was a mighty triumph won
And a mighty victory!

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Orissa, 1,119 tons, Captain W. Fentiman, which sailed yesterday for England with the English mails, took the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieutenant C. A. de N. Lucas and Lieutenant A. L. McNair.
For Brindisi—Captain Howe, Mr. E. C. Johnson, Mr. Gomperz, and Mr. Tartt.
For Venice—Mr. Ippekhan.
For Aden—Police Inspector Burrett and a Burmese prisoner, and three deck passengers.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

IT was at one time greatly feared this popular little meeting would have fallen through, since the Cavalry were moved from the station to Mhow, but such has fortunately not been the case, and a very fair prospectus was issued for three days' racing, the first of which took place yesterday. Unfortunately two of the races did not fill, viz:—"The Trial Stakes for all Maidens" and the "Ladies' Plate for all Arabs, the property of Officers of Her Majesty's Service," so the Card was reduced to three events. The fickle god "Jupiter Pluvius" has been very chary of his favours at Nuggur this year, and consequently the course was as hard as nails, which had told its tale on "dickey understandings." The first race was the "Derby," for which there were only three entries. Moosa Shakun made running to within half a mile from home, when Mozuffer was brought to the front and won easy by a length.

THE DERBY.—For all Arab maidens. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. Horses landed after 1st September 1872 allowed 4 lbs. Rs. 300 from the fund.

	st. lbs.	
Aga Moochool Shah's g a h Mozuffer..... ..	9 1	W. Brewtey. 1
Dr. Anderson's ..... g a h Light Dragoon	9 1	Emamm 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ... b a h Moosa Shakun.	9 1	Rowjee 3

Time—3m. 24s.

The next race was the race of the day. Scindia was favourite at the Lotteries, and justified the confidence of his backers by taking the lead at the start and never being caught, and won hands down by a length from Cyrus.

GALLOWAY PLATE.—For all galloways. Rs. 200 from the fund. 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Gosling's..... g a g Scindia	9 3	Finch 1
H. H. Aga Khan's ... ch a g Cyrus	10 2	Aga Nazir Shah's.. 2
Mr. Havelock's..... w a g Budder	9 12	Major S.... 3
Dr. Anderson's..... g a g Grey Squadron	8 2	Emamm ... 0
Mr. Kemp's ..... g a g Collector.....	9 2	Mr. French 0
Carried.....	9 13	
Aga Moochool Shah's ch a g Mahbodh	8 9	Brewtey... 0
Mr. Framjee's ..... b a g Shah Allum ...	9 3	Blackburn 0
Captain Hogg's..... g a g Fourposter.....	8 12	Owner..... 0

Time for last mile—2m. ½s.

The third and last race was the "Hacks, for which only three faced the starter. Ashruffi was soon out of it, and it promised to be a fine race between Black Prince and Mahbrook, but the latter, who suffering from the effects of the hard course, broke down badly a quarter mile from home, enabling Black Prince to win easy by a length.

THE HACKS.—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. 1 mile. Winner can be claimed for Rs. 600.

	st. lbs.	
Capt. Cooke's..... b a g Black Prince.	9 7	Owner 1
Capt. Dent's ..... b a g Mahbrook ...	9 7	M. for S..... 2
Mr. Havelock's..... b a h Ashruffi	9 7	Capt. Hogg. 3

Time—2m. 1s.

The winner was not claimed.

The Pari Mutuel was tried on the "Galloway Plate" for the first time here, and proved very successful, the backers of Scindia getting 3 to 1 for their money.

A DISPUTE REGARDING A DECEASED KHOJA'S ESTATE.

RAHIM SHAMJEE V. FULBAI AND KASAM SHAMJEE.

AT the High Court the other day, the following judgment in this suit was delivered by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

His Lordship said—This suit was instituted by Rahim Shamjee against his mother Fulbai, the widow of Shamjee Pirbhai, and against his brother Kasam Shamjee, to recover from them his half share in the estate of his deceased father the aforesaid Shamjee Pirbhai, after there has been deducted out of the estate a sum sufficient to provide for the suitable maintenance of Shamjee Pirbhai's widow, the first defendant Fulbai. The plaintiff prays that an account of the estate of Shamjee Pirbhai may be taken under the orders of the Court, and that after a suitable provision has been made for the first defendant Fulbai the estate may be equally partitioned between the plaintiff and his only brother, the second defendant Kasam Shamjee. It is stated in the plaint that Shamjee Pirbhai died intestate on 19th October 1862, leaving a widow, Fulbai, and two sons, the plaintiff and the second defendant. The claim is resisted on the grounds that Shamjee Pirbhai, the whole of whose estate was self-acquired, did not die intestate, but made a will on the 7th August 1862, whereby he left to the plaintiff, with whom he had been for some time on unfriendly terms, the sum of Rs. 100 only, which were duly paid to the plaintiff, and that therefore plaintiff was not entitled to any share of the estate of his father Shamjee Pirbhai. The issues set down for decision were:—1. Did the deceased Shamjee Pirbhai make and publish the will referred to in the 3rd para. of the written statement of the defendant? 2. If not, is plaintiff entitled to the relief prayed for in the plaint? My finding on the first issue is in the affirmative and for the defendants. I need therefore record no finding on the second issue. The will said to have been executed by the deceased Shamjee Pirbhai is dated 7th August 1862. It is in the handwriting of Jugjeewan Madhowjee, one of the attesting witnesses, who is dead. Of the four attesting witnesses, two—the man who wrote the will, and Pathan Husan Umar—are dead. A third attesting witness, Nanjee Pirbhai, is gone to his native place in Cutch, and was not examined. The fourth attesting witness is Ahmadbhai Habibbhai, who deposed positively to the execution of the will by Shamjee Pirbhai, and of this witness I have to remark that he appeared to me to be at once the most respectable and the most intelligent of the native witnesses examined in the case. Ahmadbhai Habibbhai stated that Shamjee Pirbhai asked him to get his will drawn out for him that upon this he sent his mehta, Jugjeewan Madhowjee, who wrote out the will, and that afterwards he went and saw the will executed by the testator and attested it, together with three other persons, of whom one was his mehta Jugjeewan, and another was his clerk Nanjee Pirbhai. Ahmadbhai went on to say that six months afterwards the will was brought to him by Fulbaj, the widow of the testator, to take care of, and that he took care of it until it was produced for the purposes of this suit. I have said that I consider Ahmadbhai a trustworthy and intelligent witness, and testing his evidence by the conduct of the parties after the date of the will this impression is confirmed. It is very clear to my mind that the plaintiff was on very bad terms with his father the testator, as well as with his brother the second defendant, for some years before the date which the will bears. Without going so far as to say that the allegation that plaintiff robbed his father is proved, I think it abundantly proved that plaintiff was on very bad terms with his father for some years before his death. The plaintiff had certainly left his father's house, and I cannot conceive that his mother, the defendant Fulbai, would have been so bitterly hostile to him as she certainly is unless there was some very strong ground for this. Under these circumstances there is nothing to surprise one in finding that Shamjee Pirbhai made a will distributing his property between his widow and his other son, the two defendants, and cutting off plaintiff with a nominal legacy of Rs. 100. Again the letter, which plaintiff caused his solicitor, Mr. Darby, to write on the 6th August 1862 to his father and brother, shows most clearly that the plaintiff was as hostilely disposed towards both of them as he well could be. About this letter I have here further to remark, that the arguments based on it by counsel on both sides appear to me to be erroneous. It was argued for the defendants by Mr. Anstey that the plaintiff got this letter written because he was enraged at the execution of the will. This, however, could not have been the case, for the letter is dated the 6th August, while the will is dated the 7th idem. On the other hand I understood Mr. Inverarity to argue for the plaintiff that the date inserted in the will being the 7th, that is the day after Mr. Darby's letter, shows that the will was really forged long afterwards when the letter from Mr. Darby was forgotten. A more probable explanation, as it appears to me, of the reason for Mr. Darby's letter being written, is that plaintiff had received information of the instructions to get the will drawn out which Ahmadbhai said that he received from the testator, and, acting on this information, caused the letter of the 6th August to be written by his solicitor, threatening both his father and brother with a bill in equity in the Supreme Court unless they made over to him a third share of what he was pleased to call their "partnership dealings and transactions." Shamjee Pirbhai died a month or two after the execution of the will of the 7th August 1862; but although he caused lawyers' letters to be written to the defendants on the 27th November 1862 and 8th April 1864, and although he caused another solicitor to serve the defendants tenants with notice not to pay their rents to the defendants on the 16th April 1863, the plaintiff did not himself try to recover the rents from the tenants, and he did not sue to compel the defendants to deposit in the Court the will of the existence or alleged existence of which his knowledge is admitted in the letter of the 8th April 1864, and he did not take any serious step for the enforcement of his claim to half the estate of his father until he brought this suit in 1872. This forbearance is not sufficiently accounted for by the reasons given for it, viz. his regard for his mother and his own poverty. His regard for his mother did not keep him from sending her lawyers' letters, or from serving the tenants with notice not to pay his mother their rents; and as to his poverty, it is not explained how he suddenly became rich enough to sue in 1872. What possible reason then could I give for saying that Shamjee Pirbhai did not execute the will of the 7th August 1862? There is but one, and that a very insufficient one. It is, that the two defendants and Jan Mahomed Kasim, who say that they also were present when the will was executed, made inconsistent statements about a number of trifling and immaterial facts—*e.g.* where the different persons who were present when the will was executed sat; what was the order in which these persons came and went; what was done with the will after its execution: and so on. But when I remember that these three witnesses are stupid—I may say exceptionally unintelligent:—that people of their rank in life in this country after telling the main facts of a story correctly are very liable if pressed for answers as to minor points to draw on their imagination for their facts, instead of being content to say that they do not remember everything: that the will about which they were examined was executed eleven years ago, I cannot consider the discrepancies into which these witnesses fell as sufficient to throw any doubt on the genuineness of the will, or as sufficient to justify me in supposing that the attesting witness, Ahmadbhai Habibbhai, who appeared to be a respectable man, and who certainly was both a careful and intelligent witness, not only perjured himself in this Court but also abetted forgery before he came to the Court. I have taken some time in recording the conclusion at which I have arrived in this case, because I was anxious to consider carefully the ingenious argument urged by counsel on both sides, and to read over and weigh well the evidence on which those arguments rested. Having done this, and given the case in all its bearings my best consideration, I have arrived at the opinion that the deceased Shamjee Pirbhai did undoubtedly execute the will set up for the defence in this case. The decree of the Court will therefore be to reject the claim of the plaintiff Rahim Shamjee with costs.

IT has been often remarked that there is no study which the natives of this country take so kindly to as law. An amusing instance of this predilection was lately noticed by a Bombay paper. The students of the Rajkoomar College obtained a holiday for the especial purpose of hearing Mr. Hormusjee Ardershir Wadia, Barrister-at-law, who was to deliver a speech in a case before Mr. Jardine, the judicial assistant. Fancy the fifth form at Eton spending a holiday at Westminster Hall to hear Mr. Hawkins open the Tichborne case! It would be interesting to know whether the students asked for this treat, or whether the Principal suggested it to them as an edifying way of improving the shining hours.—*Pioneer.*

A GENTLEMAN of an ingenious turn of mind lived on a hill some little distance from the town, and was troubled at nights by the growls of cheetahs, one of which went so far one night as to tap at his door. This gave his ingenious mind a turn, and as he was either an Artilleryman or in some way connected with guns, he is said to have borrowed the time gun for an experiment. He loaded it with all kinds of missiles and placed it sighted towards a post to which he tied an unfortunate calf. Night came on, he listened impatiently, and at last heard the cries of the calf mingled with the growls of a cheetah; he pulled a rope which was attached to a hammer near the touch-hole, and blew out the gut. Morning came and chuckling to himself, the extremely ingenious man rushed to the post where his calf had been, and found a lot of small pieces of flesh, some supposed to be calf, others tiger. He was delighted, until it struck him that an unfortunate traveller might have strayed into the range of fire, or a stray cow, horse, or some other valuable property might have been blown to smithereens. I need not say he never suggested the experiment to Government.

THE BURIAL GROUNDS BILL.

REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to report on the Petitions relating to Bill No. 7 of 1870 (a Bill for the Regulation of Burial-grounds and Burning-grounds and Places for the exposure of the Dead in the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay, without the limits of the City of Bombay).

We are of opinion that almost all the objections urged in the several petitions against the proposed measure are well founded and that they are deserving of every consideration.

2. With respect to the petition of the Poona Sarvajanick Subha we apprehend that its drift has been misunderstood by some of the members of the Select Committee. The Association seem to have thought that the principle of the Bill had already been affirmed, because in their first para, they say "it would be to little purpose for your memorialists to urge their reasons for making any modifications in the principle of the Bill," and therefore they confined themselves to urging such modifications only as would render the Bill a lesser evil.

3. No one will deny that a measure for the regulation of places commonly used for burial and burning purposes is expedient for the sake of public health, but the Government have full power at present to ensure this under Section 518 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which we consider to be quite sufficient for the protection of public health.

4. From the intimate knowledge that we possess of the deep-rooted and religious feeling which exists in all classes of the native population in regard to the rites of sepulture which they consider themselves bound to bestow on their dead, we are strongly of opinion that the passing of such a Bill, as that under consideration, would be an impolitic measure, and that it would inevitably create much discontent and irritation among the masses of the people in this Presidency.

(Signed) MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.
" JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
" NARAYEN VASSUDEO.

6th August 1873.

The undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to report on the petitions relating to Bill No. 7 of 1870 (a Bill for the Regulation of Burial-grounds and Burning-grounds and places for the exposure of the Dead) regret that they are unable to concur in the opinion expressed by the majority, and beg to state as follows:—

Fifteen petitions concerning this Bill have been submitted. Of them twelve emanated from bodies of Parsees resident in the Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Tanna districts; one was sent by the Poona Sarvajanick Subha; one was presented by the Ahmedabad Association; and one was preferred by the Mahomedan community of Surat.

All the petitioners are more or less opposed to the Bill, but whilst the Parsee signatories of the 12 petitions proceeding from that portion of the population disapprove *in toto* of the provisions of the Bill in so far as they affect the interests of the Parsees, the Poona and Ahmedabad Associations in their memorials do not utterly condemn the Bill, but on the contrary admit that if modified as suggested by them and if altered in accordance with their wishes it would be a useful measure. The Surat Mussalmans are hostile to the Bill as a whole, and only recommend certain changes in its provisions, because they think these changes if adopted would render it less harmful than it is in its present condition, and not because they consider that any beneficial results can arise from such a measure.

The twelve Parsee petitions may be considered together, as the only difference discoverable between them is one of comparative length. The same arguments are advanced in each, in many cases identically the same words, and the petitions would all appear to have been formed on one model and to have been copied with slight variation from one original draft. The arguments against the Bill in so far as it applies to the Dokhmas or Towers of Silence put forward in these petitions may be summed up as follows:—

1st.—The provisions of the Bill run counter to the terms of the proclamation of the Queen disclaiming all desire and intention of interfering with the religious rites and beliefs of her Indian subjects.

2nd.—Too much discretion is left to the Collector, who by a hasty or reckless order directing the discontinuance of the use of a Tower of Silence might cause much pecuniary loss to a Parsee community and outrage their religious feelings.

3rd.—No necessity exists for making the provisions of this Act applicable to Parsee places for the exposure of the dead, as such places are always situated at a distance from human habitations.

4th.—The provision relating to the survey and measurement of such places is eminently objectionable, as if any person not being a Parsee Nassurselah (one of a class of persons amongst the Parsees whose special duty it is to carry the corpse to the Tower of Silence) were even to touch a Tower of Silence the Tower would be defiled and could no longer be used as a place for the exposure of the dead.

5th.—An order to close a Tower of Silence would prove extremely inconvenient, as it would take a long time to construct another, and in the interval there would be no place available for the disposal of the Parsee dead.

6th.—The cost of building a Tower of Silence is very great and would fall exclusively on the Parsee community, as by the rules of their religion they are precluded from accepting a contribution towards this purpose from the general public funds or from persons other than Zoroastrians.

7th.—The pulling down or destruction of a Tower of Silence is forbidden by their religion: an order, therefore, directing the removal of such a Tower would be most objectionable.

The undersigned members of the Select Committee are of opinion that the majority of these arguments are not deserving of any consideration and cannot be deemed of any real importance, and proceed to notice them seriatim. With regard to the first they would observe that the Bill in no wise interferes with the religious belief of the Parsees, nor can it be held to infringe upon any of their peculiar religious rites. It prescribes no rules as to the mode in which they are to dispose of their dead: it leaves existing customs untouched, and merely empowers Government under certain circumstances to direct that a certain place for the exposure of the dead shall no longer be used for that purpose: rites and religion are undisturbed, the site where the rites are to be performed is alone changed. As for the second argument, whatever weight might before have been attached to it has been removed by the alteration effected in the Bill, under which as it now stands Government only is authorized to prohibit the use of any place for the exposure of the dead. The reply to the third argument is, that, when a Parsee Tower of Silence is so distant from human habitations that no danger to the public health can arise from the exposure in it of corpses, no order directing its disuse could be issued under the provisions of the Bill. Cases might, however, occur in which by reason of an increase in the population of a town, and the consequent growth of buildings, a Tower of Silence which when originally constructed was situated at a distance from the town might ultimately be surrounded by new houses, and under such circumstances it might be advisable in the interest of the public health to prohibit its further use as a place for the exposure of corpses. The objection raised in the fourth argument seems to be a valid one, but the undersigned members of the Committee consider that it can be met by expunging from the Bill that portion of Section I. which provides for the survey and measurement of places for the exposure of the dead, which in the case of Towers of Silence seems to be unnecessary, though it is doubtless requisite in the instance of burning-grounds and burial grounds. The objection put forward in the fifth argument has no longer any real existence, as the proviso added to Section 3 distinctly declares that before any place for the exposure of the dead can be closed a new one in lieu of it must be provided. With reference to the sixth argument the undersigned would remark that the cost of the construction of an ordinary Tower of Silence seems to be greatly over-estimated, and that the fact that the Parsees are precluded on religious grounds from constructing a Tower of Silence at the cost, wholly or in part of the general public funds is in itself no argument against the Bill. The objections embodied in the seventh argument is of a purely imaginary nature inasmuch as the Bill contains no provision authorizing the demolition of a Tower of Silence or an order directing its removal. The Select Committee are on the whole of opinion that the Parsee petitions against the Bill though numerically strong, fail to show that the measure is unnecessary or would affect injuriously the Parsee portion of the community.

The Poona Sarvajanick Subha would not appear, judging from its memorial, to be hostile to the Bill as a whole, or to assume in regard to it a position of complete antagonism. It in fact admits that if certain places for the disposal of the dead specified in its memorial are excluded from the operation of the Bill "a measure for the regulation of places commonly used for burial and burning purposes is expedient for the sake of pulic health and order." The burial places which the Subha recommends should be exempted from the operation of the Bill are those used by certain bodies of Gosavis, by some few other Hindoo sects or monastic orders, and by some "old Mahomedan (including Bohrah) families." The persons or sects in whose favour the proposed exception is suggested are, it is alleged, in the habit of burying their dead in their houses or within the premises attached to their dwellings, and have done so on religious or family gounds from time immemorial. The body of the dead Gooroo is interred by his disciple or adopted son "by the side of his spiritual ancestors" in the house or temple where generations of Gooroos have lived and died before him, and "this usage is regarded by Gosavis as the principal part of their practical religion." In the same way certain Mussulman families possess, it is urged, family graveyards where are the tombs of ancestors, and where the members of the family only are buried from time to time. The Poona Association thinks that all such burial places should be exempted from the operation of the measure on account of their sanctity, and of the peculiar religious associations connected with them. These burial places are, it is stated, small, contain few human remains, and are only used at long intervals on the occasions of the death of a Gooroo, the head of the sect, or a member of the family. The undersigned members of the Select Committee consider that there is much of truth in these representations, and that the proposal of the memorialists might be adopted. This might perhaps best be done by an insertion of a clause in the Rules to be framed under Section 8 of the Bill by the Governor in Council, exempting from liability to be registered, inspected, and licensed burial places of the nature above referred to.

The Poona Association also recommends the creation of local committees composed of representative men of the castes or sects whose burial and burning-grounds would be regulated under the provisions of this Bill, in order that the Collectors might, before taking any measures under the Bill, consult such committees, and that these committees might act as media between the public on one side and the Collectors and Government on the other. It further suggests that a copy of the prohibitory notification mentioned in Sections 3 and 4 should

approach them well forward towards the shoulders when to mount, as these ponies are so illtreated on the dawk that they would like to retaliate on every gentleman within reach. I have no doubt he will appreciate your milder treatment, and will be grateful in your services.—Yours, &c."

THE EVIDENCE ACT.—The magistrate of the northern division of Calcutta has laid down that if a witness gives evidence which tends to criminate himself, Section 132 of the Evidence Act gives him a complete indemnity, and no susbsequent prosecution will lie against him. The proviso of the section runs thus :—"Provided that no such answer which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer." Common sense would suggest that if the evidence for the prosecution has no connection with, or is not found on the answer or answers given, the prosecution ought to lie. To hold the reverse is to facilitate the failure of justice. Every witness who is really guilty would be anxious to answer incriminating questions in order to place himself beyond the pale of the law.—*Pioneer.*

CAREER OF A VAGRANT.—James Lungair, of Arbroath, age 31, clerk, was lately admitted into the Madras Vagrants' home. The following record was entered opposite to his name :—"He came into Calcutta from Melbourne in April 1872, accompanied by a friend with the intention of commencing some business together; finding they could not agree the idea was abandoned. Remained till about August, then Lungair started for Jamalpore, obtained employment on the East India Railway, and was transferred to Allahabad, but became sick with typhus fever, and could not join his appointment. After recovering he went to Bombay; remained there about three months seeking employ, and finding none he started for Madras and got as far as Gooty, at which place he was compelled to ask assistance from the Collector, who sent him to Madras. Holds testimonials. Finding no chance of obtaining a living here, he requests to be deported to Sydney, where he has friends." Government has sanctioned the man's deportation.

AFGHANISTAN.

OUR Dera Ismail Khan correspondent informs us that Meer Jahandar Shah, late ruler of Badakshan, who has been deprived of his country, has with the assistance of the Chitral people regained possession of his territory after a very obstinate conflict. Mahomad Alam Khan, Governor of Turkistan, is collecting a large force : it is said he intends to attack Chitral. It is stated that a Russian army of 40,000 has occupied Khorasan and had an engagement in Hoorgunz, and that the Russians are said to be troubling the people. This information we confess we do not credit.

The Russians, it is reported, have addressed Ameer Shere Ali, informing him that it is not their intention to molest him as long as friendship exists between them, and that they have expressed a wish to get possession of Herat with a view to establish a cantonment there. We publish this information also without vouching for its correctness, though our correspondent states it has been communicated by the Ameer to the Government of India.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE LATE BURGLARY BY BELOOCHEES IN POONA.

WE are indebted to the *Deccan Herald* for the following particulars connected with this case :—

The case came on for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate on Tuesday last, and terminated on Thursday. There were in all seven prisoners, of whom two were Parsees, and the remainder Beloochees. During the trial of the case the Magistrate's Court was crowded with spectators. There were fourteen witnesses for the prosecution, and their united testimony revealed the designing and successful carrying out of a plot for the commission of this robbery, almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. The two Parsees, who appear hitherto to have followed the occupation of cooks, seem to have been the originators of the design to commit the robbery. Being old residents of the Poona cantonment, and having, likewise, been in the habit of receiving frequent orders from Parsee gentlemen residing in the cantonment on special occasions, these two professionals naturally became acquainted with the ins and outs of every dwelling-house they had the honour of ministering to. They hit upon the idea of relieving two old Parsee people of the little property they possessed. To accomplish their object they secured the services of five associates from the Belooch community, who eventually carried out successfully the arrangements made for the robbery. These two Parsee professionals appear to be residing in a house in pretty close proximity to the one where the robbery was committed. The front entrance faces one of the main streets in the cantonment, and the back door of the house faces a lane which leads to the house of the unfortunate victims of the plot. The five Beloochees were invited to the house of these two Parsees, their plans were matured, and a fitting opportunity having presented itself on the night of 28th ultimo, these plans were effectually carried out. We have heard a great deal about the clever way in which the Chief Inspector of Police and the Chief Constable of Poona Cantonment exerted themselves in detecting this robbery, and we have no hesitation in stating that these two police officers deserve very great credit for the tact and ability they displayed. The prisoners have been committed to the Session Court.

A ROYAL PRISONER.

(Rangoon Gazette, July 25.)

MAJOR MALCOLM LLOYD brought into Rangoon last Tuesday evening a young man of about twenty years of age, who is the nephew of the King of Burma, being a son of one of His Majesty's brothers now deceased. His name is Choung Lat, and he was kept in custody at Mandalay in consequence of some treasonable projects commenced during the lifetime of his father. About a year ago he escaped from Mandalay and came into British territory. He remained in concealment about Toughoo and Shway-gyeen for some time, and there began to swear in villagers and others, for the purpose of attacking Tonghoo or Shway-gyeen. His acts soon attracted attention, and caused considerable uneasiness among the district population, who were afraid that he was collecting men for the purpose of starting on a plundering expedition, and it was only after considerable difficulty that he was at last traced out and eventually arrested near Tonghoo. The investigation which followed showed there was ample evidence to bring him, and some of his followers, to trial, under section 121A. of the Indian Penal Code, "for making preparations to wage war," but the Governor-General in Council, to whom the case was referred, has disposed of it under the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818, which authorizes his being kept in custody under a warrant of the Governor-General.

His ultimate destination has not as yet, we believe, been officially determined, but he has been sent to India, and will be placed under surveillance there, at such place as the Governor-General may decide : a fate, which, under the circumstances, is we think far better than his conduct merits, and very different from what it would have been had he been tried and punished under the Penal Code.

THE CURING OF SALTFISH.

WHAT poor family in India is not prepared to speak in praise of salt-fish? Why, salt-fish is the sheet-anchor of the poor, and a dainty dish, when properly prepared, even on the tables of the more wealthy. Take away saltfish, and you reduce four-fifths of the population to starving point. What the potatoe is to the Irishman, saltfish is to the lower classes of East Indians and natives of India. When more substantial or expensive food cannot be obtained saltfish and rice form the staple articles of consumption in the East. Fish thus cured can be dressed for the table in many ways. First, there is the fried saltfish, a good substitute for bacon, eaten with eggs at breakfast, or as a tasty adjunct to other dishes. Then we have salt-fish curry, and salt-fish pepper-water, and salt-fish in pickle and other palatable preparations into which this favourite article of diet enters. Any improvement, then, in the preparation of this important article of consumption must be hailed with satisfaction, by the fish-loving community of Madras, and especially by the poorer classes in times of scarcity. The subject has lately been considered of sufficient importance to occupy the attention of Government, and thanks to Dr. Day, Superintendent of Fisheries, we have had fresh light thrown on a material feature hitherto been in darkness. From a representation made by that gentleman it appears that those engaged in the preparation of saltfish have not been able to season it properly for want of good salt, and he therefore recommends to Government that salt be sold to fish-curers at a cheaper rate than to the general public, not only to give an impetus to the trade in salt-fish, but what is of greater importance, to secure a good and wholesome commodity for the market. The practice in preparing this article of consumption has hitherto been to use salt-earth and other saline substances of inferior quality, owing to the poverty of the fishermen engaged in the traffic. According to the present system of preserving fish, an inferior and in some cases deleterious article is substituted for a more wholesome one, which can only be obtained by the use of good salt. This the fishermen are prevented from securing for themselves at the existing rate of sale, though it might be placed within their reach by a small reduction in the market price. The dangerous consequence, moreover, is pointed out, in a sanitary point of view, of the extensive and indiscriminate use of fish not properly cured, especially during times of epidemical visitations, when the constitution must by this means be rendered more susceptible of catching any infection. On this representation, Government have directed the Board of Revenue to ascertain from the Collectors of Districts situated on the coast to what extent the trade in salt-fish is carried on, and what remedies ought to be adopted to meet the requirements of the case. The Board are further requested, in communication with the Collectors, to suggest what towns along the coast might be selected as centres for establishing factories with a view to afford facilities for curing salt-fish as well as for selling salt to the manufacturers and dealers in this article of food at cost price. These reduced sales are to be made to parties willing to avail themselves of the privilege, under conditions and restrictions hereafter to be decided upon. In this manner it is hoped to secure, for the community at large, a better prepared and more wholesome article of diet than that which generally passes under the designation of salt-fish, but which for the most part is little better than a semi-decomposed substance insufficiently salted, and which both from its taste and smell is rightly judged to be deleterious, and as such injurious to the health of the community.—*Madras Mail.*

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES.

THE Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of this country with regard to horses, and its capabilities of supplying any present or future demand for them, has made the following report to the House :—

"The Committee have not considered the present system of racing and its influence on the breed of horses in the United Kingdom, as they held that they were not appointed for that purpose, and that such an inquiry would almost indefinitely prolong their labours to the serious detriment of the object they had in view. Moreover, thoroughbred horses in England have so largely increased in number and value, that questions regarding that breed did not require to be considered with the same minuteness as those regarding breeds which it was asserted had decreased in quantity and deteriorated in quality.

"A disadvantage of not going into the racing question is that thereby the Committee have precluded themselves from dealing with the subject of the present application of the fund for Queen's Plates, which, in the opinion of some witnesses, might be applied more efficiently than at present to the improvement of the breed of horses; but this disadvantage was overborne by the considerations urged above.

"The Committee have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs various reports addressed to him by Her Majesty's representatives abroad as to the state of the horse supply, any encouragements given to horse-breeding, and the different means of procuring remounts for the army in the countries in which they reside. These reports are too long to print, but extracts from them will be found in the Appendix.

"The Committee, although they have examined several distinguished officers on the subject, do not desire to propose any special or detailed scheme for providing army remounts. They consider, as a broad principle, that that question is merged in the larger one of the state of the horse supply in this country, and that, speaking generally, the military authorities should simply remain ordinary customers in the market. It seems admitted that the mounted portions of the army were never better horsed than at present, and that any future difficulty in mounting them would be a question of price. Such special regulations of detail as, for example, whether colonels shall continue to buy the remounts for their regiments, or whether specially selected officers shall be set apart for that purposes, they consider to be question for the military authorities. They are also satisfied that the question of buying cavalry horses at three, or at four, years old should be considered simply with a view to what is expedient for the army, and not in any way with the object of encouraging or discouraging breeding in this country. They are not disposed to recommend the formation of Government military studs, such as have been tried and abandoned in France.

"The Committee have considered with great care the primary question before them—viz., the alleged scarcity of horses in this country, and they are of opinion that the scarcity complained of by many witnesses is not caused so much by a deficiency of number as by the supply not having kept pace with the increased demand. Thus, there does not appear to be a scarcity of every class of horse. There is no scarcity, as has been said, of thoroughbred horses. Hunters of high character have increased, indeed, in price like other commodities, and probably more so in proportion, but for those who can afford to-day the price the article can generally be found. Again, in Devonshire and Cornwall, where there were formerly but few horses bred great improvement seems to have taken place in this respect within the last few years. On the other hand, some breeds, such as the Cleveland Bay and the old-fashioned roadster, appear to have become extremely rare, and in some districts of the United Kingdom breeding has certainly declined.

"It is affirmed, though it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth, that for harness horses this country has had to resort lately, to a considerable extent, to a foreign supply. But the scarcity appears to be greatest of all among agricultural horses, on which the evidence is practically unanimous. The returns laid before Parliament show that there has been a considerable decrease lately in the number of brood mares, unbroken horses, and horses used for agricultural purposes in England. In 1870 there were of this class 977,707, and in 1872, 962,548, showing a decrease of 15,159. It seems surprising that instead of the considerable increase which the great prosperity of the country and the consequent demand would lead us to expect, there should be this reduction in numbers. Nevertheless, the Committee are of opinion that this scarsity of agricultural horses will gradually right itself, as the breeding of these horses is comparatively easy and inexpensive.

"In Ireland the complaint seems much the same, and is supported by trustworthy figures. In 1859 there were in Ireland 629,675 horses, in 1862 602,894, and in 1872 540,745, showing that there were in 1859 88,330 and in 1862 62,149 more horses than in 1872. It is clear from the evidence that horses are bought up at an earlier age and taken out of the country, and that there has been a very extensive exportation to foreign countries. However, the recent returns show a certain increase in the number of horses now bred in Ireland. Comparing the number of horses in the years 1870 and 1871, while there is some diminution of horses above two years old, there is an increase of 7,200 in horses under two years old.

"The following are the causes which in the opinion of the Committee account for the deficient supply :—

"1. The exportation of mares to foreign countries.

"2. The increase profits on sheep and cattle, which, from being more certain and more rapidly realized, are doubly attractive to the farmer, as compared with those obtained by the breading of horses.

"3. The increased demand consequent on a multiplication of population and wealth, which, together with a decline of breeding in many parts of the country, produces a relative if not an absolute scarcity.

"There are indeed minor causes, such as the consolidation of small holdings into large farms, and the exceptional exportation during the Franco-German War.

"The Committee, having satisfied themselves that the supply of horses has not kept pace with the demand, have diligently considered what remedies were practicable for such a state of things. They have received many suggestions, of which the following are the most important :—

"The first, that Government should keep stallions of its own in various parts of the country, is open, they think, to grave objections. The Government would thereby be put in the invidious position of competing with private owners of stallions, and would probably come ultimately to be considered as responsible for the supply of stallions in the country.

"Secondly. It has been urged that, the unsoundness of travelling stallions being a great evil, there should be an examination by Government Inspectors of all stallions covering other than the owner's mares. There is, indeed, some such system in France, where, as Colonel Conolly explained to the Committee, 'stallions of private individuals, approved by the administration des Haras, are exempt from all tax. Those, on the contrary, which are not approved, pay 400f. per annum.' Nor can it be denied that the object, if attainable by these means, is greatly to be desired. There is not, however, the requisite machinery in England, and it is questionable whether any compulsory examination would not be regarded as an undue interference with the liberty of the subject.

"Thirdly. It seems practicable that the Government should give or add to prizes at agricultural shows to stallions passed sound which have covered a number of mares, at a certain low price, in particular districts. It is generally admitted that some agricultural societies have done great good in this way, and the Committee would particularly call attention to the simple and successful regulations of the Cardiganshire Agricultural Association which, with some modifications, might serve as a useful model for other societies.

"Fourthly. Any tax operating as a discouragement on a farmer's keeping horses, whether broken or not, should be, in the opinion of the Committee, if not at once abolished, at least considerably modified, while the dealers' licence, which does not exist in Ireland, and which only produces 19,175*l.* per annum, should, they think, be altogether repealed.

"As regards warranty, which it is urged has caused serious loss and annoyance to breeders, it would appear desirable that a specified time should be fixed, beyond which a general warranty should not be enforced. And it is to be hoped, however, after the evidence appended on this point, and considering the commanding position in which breeders are put by the great demand for horses, the system of warranty will disappear in the breeding districts.

"These, indeed, are the sole suggestion which the Committee have to offer. In this country Government interference in such matters is justly unpopular, even when practicable. Much more is to be hoped from private enterprize, aroused by the high prices of horses, and by the appended evidence of their scarcity; and at least by the collection of that evidence, and by the attention which they have called to the subject, the Committee trust that they have contributed somewhat to the object for which they were appointed.

"The Committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them, together with an appendix thereto, to be laid before your Lordships.

"July 14."

KISSING IN CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

MR CORNELIUS GIBB, lumper, of Clackmannan, the gentleman of African descent whose exuberant chivalry recently met with so discouraging a recognition in the Sheriff Court of Alloan, appears to be receiving in certain quarters commiseration, upon grounds that are more plausible than substantial. The facts of Mr. Gibb's case will probably be in the recollection of readers interested in legal decisions. About six weeks ago he happened to be out for an airing on the high road between Kincardine-on-Forth and Alloa. The hour selected by him for this recreation was between eleven and twelve at night, when, the face of nature being of much the same complexion as his own, he might enjoy the satisfaction, rare with an alien, of feeling himself comparatively at home. While thus engaged he was suddenly accosted by our fair neighbour Mrs Hall, fish saleswoman, of Newhaven, who, having perambulated Clackmannanshire all day in the picturesque costume of her native place and calling, was making her way towards Alloa as fast as her jaded frame and empty fish-basket would permit. The well-known diversity of effect excited by the same scenery or circumstances upon different natures received pointed illustration in the case of our nocturnal travellers; for while Mr. Gibb appears to have been quite in his element in the dark, Mrs Hall, in whom the timidity of her sex must have overcome the courage of her profession, felt far from comfortable. She describes herself as "frightened to walk alone." Habituated to the communion of her species —for Newhaven is a social place—far from her accustomed haunts, fatigued by professional exertions, and with the hour nearly 12 P.M., her state of mind ought not to excite intense surprise. In these circumstances, whether from a characteristic piety, or from that impulse which frequently leads maritime persons of the opposite sex and creed to vow candles to the Virgin in a storm, Mrs Hall had recourse to means of self-help, which, if we must believe Dr Hornby, are regarded as nugatory by Professor Tyndall, and, as stated by herself, she "prayed to the Lord all the road from Kincardine to send a kind friend to protect her." The event was not of a character to bear out the theological theory ascribed to Professor Tyndall, although something might be said in the way of indentifying Mrs. Hall with a class of persons who are alleged to be sufferers from the "curse of many a granted prayer;" for to Mrs. Hall, with heart full of mingled terror and devotion, there suddenly appeared, if a negro can be said to appear at night, Mr. Cornelius Gibb, lumper, who not only enacted at request the part of kind and protecting friend, but did it so enthusiastically as to subject himself to misinterpretation and even penalty. Inspired by the romance of the situation and the fervid temperament of his race, Mr. Gibb not only extended his escort to the frightened wanderer, but strove to assure her of his interest in her welfare by tendering three several and affectionate salutes, which seem, however, to have been insufficiently appreciated by their recipient. Apparently under the impression that Mr. Gibb meant to kill her with kindness and protection, she raised the cry of "Murder" and fled to Alloa, where matters ended in Mr Gibb's having to pay £3 for his threefold indulgence in mistaken philanthrophy.—*Scotsman.*

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INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—

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W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ... " 16 "
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Bombay, 16th July 1873.

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With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
&c. &c. &c.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following AGENTS :—

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Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.;
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp &, Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with them direct, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been adhered to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential to India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following reasons, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The newest and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, but yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant in detail has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth with speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the improvement of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calc